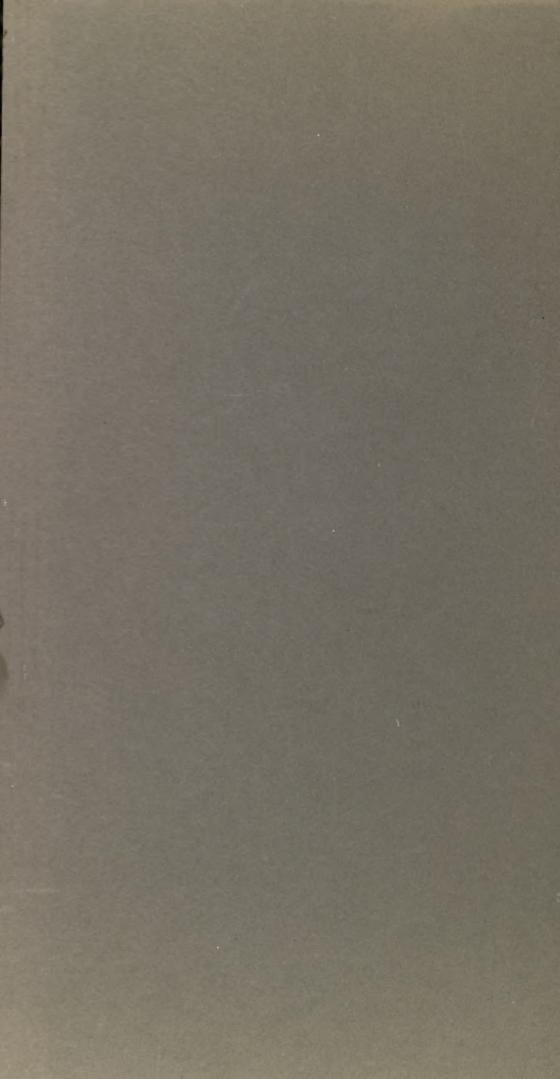


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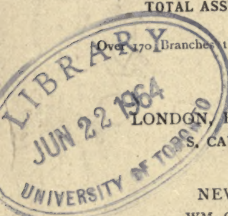
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Five Thousand Facts About Canada

Arranged Alphabetically under Subjects

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Most of the statistics are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Besides the facts given under such general heads as "Agriculture," "Trade and Commerce," "Wheat," "Western Canada," etc., additional figures are given under the heads of the different provinces.

AGRICULTURE.

(See also "Wheat.")

Canada produced, 1906, 363 million bushels of grain of all kinds, including wheat.

45 per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

63 million acres occupied in 1901; now, 80 million acres.

87 per cent. of Canada's farmers own their holdings.

Canada exported, 1906, 54 millions of agricultural products.

Canada exported, 1906, 66 millions of animal products, a total of 120; increase of 27 millions over 1905.

Canada exported, 1896-1906, 833 millions of agricultural products.

Canada had 1 billion, 787 millions, invested in agriculture. (1901).

Of this, 1 billion was in land, 275 millions in live stock.

Estimated capital now invested in agriculture, two billions.

Canada has invested 4 times as much in agriculture as in manufacture.

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 363 millions. (1901).

Estimated value of products now, 450 millions.

Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1½ billions. (1901).

G.B. buys nine-tenths of Canada's natural product exports.

G.B. buys 96 per cent. of Canada's export butter; nearly 100 per cent. of cheese and bacon.

We sell G. B. 24 out of 34 millions worth of cheese she buys.

We sell her nearly 7 out of 100 millions worth of butter she buys.

We sell her 12 out of 66 millions worth of bacon she buys.

We sold her 36 million bushels of wheat in 1906, worth 30 millions.

We sell her 11 out of 44 millions worth of cattle she buys.

In 1906 Canada sold G. B. 127 millions' worth of home products.

Total value of cheese exported, 1868, 1 million; 1906, 24 millions, 4 millions more than in 1905.

Cheese produced in Canada, 1891, 108 million lbs.; 1901, 220 million lbs.

Canadian flour sold to East, 1906, \$70,000.

Capital invested in dairying, (1901) \$6,315,000.

Canada had (1901) 471,833 farms.

Canada's value of farm products, 1901, 363 millions.

Canada's surplus of farm products for export has grown from 10 millions in 1879 to 120 millions in 1906.

Canada's tobacco crop, 1906, 11,325,000 lbs.

Canadian farmers received $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions for sugar beets 1902-5.

Canada won highest honors in Students' Judging Contest at International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, December, 1906.

Canada's value per head of agricultural products, 1901, \$77; U.S., \$62.

"The business of supplying Great Britain with farm products, which for many years was entirely in American hands, has been captured almost entirely by the agriculturists of Canada."
—Buffalo Express.

U.S. bought 9 cents worth of Canadian farm products per head (1904) while Canadians bought \$3.15 worth from U.S.

One Canadian consumed more U.S. farm products (1904) than 34 Americans did Canadian.

Canada has $5\frac{1}{2}$ million cattle; $1\frac{1}{2}$ million horses.

Canada sold, 1905-6, \$2,497,601 worth of agricultural implements outside of the Dominion.

Australia took \$523,030 worth; Germany, \$443,703; France, \$293,536; Great Britain, \$236,955.

The Canadian government will grant 30 per cent. aid toward one million for cold storage warehouses.

Canada has 50,600 acres devoted to fruit other than apples.

Canada's fruit industry has a capital value of 75 millions.

Annual average yield, 10 to 13 millions' worth.

Canada produced, in 1904, nearly $17\frac{1}{2}$ million barrels of apples; exported only $1\frac{1}{2}$ million.

Exports have since reached $2\frac{1}{2}$ million barrels.

Globe: "At this moment (Oct., 1906) there are several million dollars' worth of fruit rotting in the orchards of Canada because no means are available for handling the crop."

Capital invested in natural product industries (1901) \$1,909,116,580, viz., agriculture, dairying, forests, minerals and fisheries.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

- Population of Alberta, 1906, 185,000; 1871, 10,000.
Proportionate increase in next five years will give Alberta 1 million.
Alberta is less than 7 per cent. of Canada's area.
Alberta is double the size of Great Britain.
Alberta is larger than Germany.
Calgary, 11,937; Edmonton, 11,534; Strathcona, 2,927.
Calgary's building permits, 1906, \$2,245,000.
Alberta and Saskatchewan fishery yield, 1905, \$1,811,570.
Alberta's Banff Park has 61 buffalo, and 123 animals all told.
Alberta has nearly 800 public schools.
Albertan government will establish fruit experimental stations.
Value of furs received at Edmonton, 1906, over 1½ millions.
Edmonton building permits, 1906, \$1,866,969—more than double 1905.
Alberta will now have seven members of the Dominion Parliament.
Alberta has 30,211 farms.
Alberta has 226,534 horses, 950,000 cattle, 154,260 sheep, 114,623 swine.
Alberta's wheat sown area, 1906, 223,930 acres; oats and barley, 597,000 acres.
The two new provinces had 1,210,000 acres in spring wheat in 1905, averaging 24 bushels to the acre or 29,040,000 bushels.
Alberta produced 1,980,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1905, ranging from 31 to 51 bushels to the acre.
The two provinces have elevator capacity for over 1 million bushels of wheat.
Alberta Mormons produced, 1905, 1 million bushels of wheat.
Alberta is 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of 280 miles.

Alberta has an area of 260,000 square miles—twice the size of the British Isles.

Alberta received first prize at Portland Fair for winter wheat.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are each as large as France.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are as long from south to north as from the mouth of the Detroit to the mouth of the Saguenay river in a straight line.

Saskatchewan's population, 1906, 260,000.

A proportionate increase in next five years will give it over one million.

Area of wheat-growing increased from 276,253 acres in 1898 to over 2 millions in 1906.

Wheat yield increased from 4,780,440 bushels in 1898 to 30,000,000 in 1906.

Saskatchewan produced 127 million bushels of wheat in 9 years, 1889-1906.

Saskatchewan's total grain yield, 1906, 56 million bushels from 1,955,673 acres of land.

Saskatchewan will now have 10 members in the Dominion Parliament.

Regina, population, 10,000. Building permits, 1906, 2 millions, ranking 4th among Canadian cities.

Saskatchewan has 48,000 more males than females.

Saskatchewan has 54,787 farms.

Saskatchewan has 240,566 horses, 472,000 cattle, 121,290 sheep, 123,916 swine.

AREA.

Canada contains $\frac{3}{8}$ of area of British Empire—3,745,574 square miles.

Fifty per cent. of this area is not yet surveyed into provinces.

Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—equal from Rome to the North Pole.

Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of Canada's area is occupied; $\frac{3}{8}$ is under cultivation.

Canada's proportion of population is 1.5 to square mile. Australia 1; United States 21; England 558; British Empire (outside of India) 4.

Canada has nearly a million square miles of practically unexplored area in the far north.

Eighty per cent. of Canada's area lies north of Lake Superior; 20 per cent. east.

Only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Canada's area is water.

Canada is bounded by three oceans, its 13,000 miles of sea coast line equals half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in area.

Canada has enough land to give each inhabitant 400 acres.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 178,011 square miles (with population of one-twelfth.)

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys.

Canada is twice the size of British India, and almost as large as Europe.

Canada is larger than Australia by $\frac{1}{3}$.

Canada is 18 times as large as France, 20 of Spain, 33 of Italy.

Britain's over-seas empire is 100 times the size of the motherland.

Canada has over 30 per cent. of Empire area, but only one and a half per cent. of Empire population of 400 millions.

British Columbia is the largest province; Prince Edward Island the smallest.

Canada-U. S. boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1600 by land, 1400 through water.

Canada has a continuous waterway of 2,384 miles—from mouth of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior.

Canada's Mackenzie River is, with its tributaries, 2500 miles long—equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie, with only 150 miles of a land break.

The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax.

Canada's three northern districts of Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin are larger than China.

Hudson Bay is as large as the Mediterranean.

The St. Lawrence is the largest river in North America.

The Saskatchewan is 1900 miles long, the Columbia 1,400 the Fraser and the Red river each 650 miles.

BANKS AND BANKING.

(See also "Financial.")

(From Government statement for month ending
Dec. 31st, 1906.)

Canada has 36 chartered banks, with nearly 1700 branches. 128 branches, 1868.

Seven new banks organized in last six years.

Canadian banks have 95½ millions of paid-up capital; 78 millions of notes in circulation.

Sixty years ago 17 banks with six millions in circulation.

Bank assets, 954 millions; liabilities, 782 millions.

Assets have increased over 800 millions since 1868; trebled in last ten years.

Bank of Montreal capital originally \$350,000, now 14½ millions; assets, 169 millions.

Only six banks in America or Europe have a larger capital.

Bank of Commerce capital, 10 millions; assets, 117 millions. Rest account, 50 per cent. of capital. deposits, 87 millions; 35 branches, 1887; 166 in 1906.

Bank discounts, 559 millions.

Current loans in Canada, 548 millions.

Bank deposits in Canada, 590 millions; trebled in ten years; doubled in four years.

Canada has over 1,000 post office and government savings banks; 212,000 depositors have 62 millions on deposit.

Twenty-seven millions more in special savings banks, 40 millions in private banks, loan companies, etc.

Grand total savings of 720 millions—over \$100 per head, the highest record of any country in the world.

Canada's Bank Act limits circulation to extent of paid-up capital.

Capital of Canada's banks has increased 50 per cent. in 10 years; note circulation, over 100 per cent. in same period.

Bank clearings, 1906 (13 clearing houses), \$4,014,000,000, increase of nearly one billion over 1905.

Montreal is Canada's greatest banking centre; Toronto, second; Winnipeg, third; Ottawa, fourth.

Canada has 250 branch banks in the Northwest; only one at Confederation.

Bank of Nova Scotia is 75 years old. Paid-up capital, 3 millions; notes in circulation, \$2,888,777; dividend, 12 per cent; assets, \$37,461,788; 64 branches.

Crown Bank of Canada has 23 branches; paid-up capital, \$940,780; assets, \$5,346,597.

Metropolitan Bank assets, \$7,063,474; paid-up capital(\$1,000,000.

Dominion Bank, paid-up capital, \$3,000,000; assets, \$49,694,379; rate of dividend, 12 per cent.

Home Bank of Canada, paid-up capital, \$821,780; assets, \$5,889,362.

Bank of Hamilton, paid-up capital, \$2,470,120; assets, \$32,064,426; dividend, 10 per cent.

BIG THINGS IN CANADA.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 900 by 300 miles..

Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world, as well as some of the greatest salmon rivers.

The largest grain mill in the British Empire is in Montreal—the Ogilvie Flour Mill having a capacity of 4,400 barrels of flour in 24 hours.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur—capacity seven million bushels.

The G. T. P. will build a 12 million bushel elevator at Fort William.

Canada has the largest lift lock in the world—at Peterboro.

Canada will have the longest bridge span in the world at Quebec.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Canada has, in the Yukon, one of the richest gold fields in the world.

Canada has the largest nickle mines in the world, and the largest single nickel producing mine in the Creighton.

Canada has the richest silver-nickel-cobalt deposits in the world at Cobalt.

Canada has the largest zinc smelter in the world, at Frank, Alberta.

The thickest known coal seam in the world—47 feet—has been found at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Canada's largest freight vessel, The Midland Prince, is 486 feet long.

One of Canada's largest industrial establishments is the Massey-Harris works, with over 3,000 men.

Canada has one of the largest departmental stores in the Empire, The T. Eaton Co., of Toronto and Winnipeg, employing 9,000.

Canada has one of the largest firms of cattle exporters in the world in Winnipeg, shipping, 1906, 73,500 cattle; 41,000 sheep.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—50½ feet in Noel Bay, Minas Basin, Bay of Fundy.

The C.P.R. 120-mile yard in Winnipeg is the largest in the Empire.

Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water area of the globe.

One of the largest collieries in the world is at Glace Bay, N.S.

Canada's largest copper mine is the Granby in southern B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is Canada's largest province, 400 by 700 miles in area.

British Columbia comprises 10 per cent. of Canada's area.

British Columbia is equal to 24 Switzerlands.

British Columbia has 200,000 square miles of mountains, (Switzerland 16,000).

British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast-line—equal to distance across Canada and return.

British Columbia has produced over 100 millions in gold; gold yield, 1905, $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Gold first found in British Columbia in 1858.

British Columbia produced 11,000 tons of zinc ore up to 1905.

British Columbia's total fishery yield, 1870-1905, $98\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

British Columbia's fishery yield, 1905, \$9,850,216.

Increase of \$4,631,109 in one year.

British Columbia leads the provinces, 1905, in fisheries, beating Nova Scotia for first time.

Salmon led in value, 1905, \$8,989,942—highest in its history.

In 1905, 11 million salmon were required to fill 50 million cans in 70 canneries.

17,250 were employed, using 4,800 boats; nets valued at \$800,000.

Capital invested in fishery and sealing industry, \$3,158,151.

Seal catch, 1906, only 9,000, with 18 boats.

British Columbia's sea fisheries among most prolific in world, with sheltered spawning and feeding grounds of 30,000 square miles.

All the great salmon rivers on Pacific slope have their rise in British Columbia.

Oysters from Atlantic coast are thriving on British Columbia's coast.

250 whales were captured in British Columbia in 1905; some 100 feet long.

One large whale yields 80 barrels oil and five tons dried guano.

British Columbia's population estimated at 230,000.

British Columbia took first prize for fruit in London, Eng., 1905.

British Columbia shipped first carload of fruit in 1894; shipments, 1905, 5,000 tons.

British Columbia had in 1901 $\frac{1}{2}$ million apple trees; 1906, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

British Columbia will, in 10 years, at present rate of growth, be Canada's greatest apple growing province.

British Columbia is to have a branch of McGill University.

Victoria's building permits, 1906, \$636,080.

Vancouver's building permits, 1906, \$4,250,000.

1054 vessels entered Vancouver harbor, 1906.

Earl Grey: "What I have seen and learned of your fruit industry has inclined me to believe that rich as are the separate streams of wealth that flow from your minerals, your timbers and your fisheries, their joint and mighty volume will be inferior to the streams of national wealth, of domestic contentment, which is one day destined to grow from out the orchards of British Columbia.

Cost of government in B.C. \$11.86 per head per year; Ontario, \$1.79.

British Columbia's timber products value, 1906, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

British Columbia's estimated timber cut, 1906, 600 million feet.

British Columbia's mineral products value, 1906, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions—increase of \$2,768,580 over 1905.

British Columbia has 20 silver-lead shipping mines.

British Columbia's agricultural produce yield, 1906, 8 millions.

British Columbia's manufacturing industry yield, 1906, 11 millions.

CANALS.

Canada has spent 114 millions on construction and enlargement and repairs of 72 miles of canals—over a million and a quarter a mile.

Canada's canals are now free of tolls.

A much greater tonnage passes through the Sault canals than through the Suez.

Total tonnage of Sault canals, 1906, 51 millions—the heaviest in their history.

Canada's Sault canal passes a tonnage greater than all Canada furnished a generation ago.

Georgian Bay ship canal will reduce distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal to 430 miles—300 miles less than present route via Lake Erie and St. Lawrence.

\$550,000 has been spent on survey of Georgian Bay Canal.

EDUCATION.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632.

Education Act passed in Upper Canada in 1799.

Grammar schools founded in Upper Canada in 1807; common schools in 1816.

Canada had 16,144 public schools (1901), now nearly 20,000.

Canada's public schools attended by 911,661 pupils (1901); now, 1,128,532.

Canada has 30,000 public school teachers.

Canada spends over 12 millions annually on public schools.

Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges.

These 70 educational institutions are attended by 15,000 pupils.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent. of all over 5.

74 per cent. can both read and write.

Illiterates in Canada, 1891, 1.750 per 1,000; 1901, 1.266.

Quebec Province showed a decrease of 29 per cent. of illiterates in 1901 over 1891.

161 Rhodes scholars, Jan. 1, 1907; 24 from Canada; 79 from United States; 18 from Australia; 11 from Germany.

"In the capture of high honors, the Rhodes scholars from our Canadian colleges are well to the front."—Dr. Parkin.

30 Canadian libraries helped by Mr. Carnegie to the extent of a million and a half.

Toronto University has an enrollment of 3,000; McGill University, 1322.

McGill and King's College, Toronto, founded in 1827; Upper Canada College in 1829.

FINANCIAL (See also "Banks")

Canada's credit has never stood so high.

Canada's revenue (consolidated fund) 1906, 80 millions; 1869, 13 millions.

Expenditure, 67 millions; 1870, 14 millions.

Surplus, 1906, 13 millions.

Population has not quite doubled since Confederation, the revenue has been multiplied by six.

Canada's public debt, 267 millions—nearly \$50 per head; 1868, \$22.

Canada paid, 1906, 10¾ millions as debt interest.

Net rate of interest on public debt, 2.21.

Canada's budget has doubled within last 10 years.

Custom revenue, 1906 \$46,204,731; inland revenue, \$14,435,642.

Total revenue, 6 months, June-Dec, 1906, \$43,694,716—\$6,000,000 more than for same time a year ago. Expenditure, same period, \$26,695,166.

Finance minister's estimated surplus, 1906-7, 13 millions.

Canada's yearly revenue has increased, in 39 years, by 485 per cent. and yearly expenditure by 400 per cent.

Canada's total receipts since 1868 \$1,422,000,000; expenditures, \$1,673,000,000.

Canada collected, 1906, 13 millions duty from G.B.; 22 millions from U.S.

50 per cent. of Canada's duties paid by U.S.; 30 per cent. by G.B.

Customs' revenue, June-Dec., 1906, increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions over same period a year ago.

Canadian bonds stood the pressure of 1906 better than the standard U.S. issues.—E. R. Wood.

Great Britain is supplying in increasing measure the money for Canada's development.

Canadian bonds floated, 1906, 54 millions' worth.

In G. B. $26\frac{1}{2}$ millions' worth; in Canada, $23\frac{1}{3}$; in U.S., 4.

Railway subsidies, 1906, \$1,637,574; steamship, \$1,227,560; bounties, \$2,400,771

Canadian government subsidies to provinces, \$4,402,502 yearly.

Canadian government railways, canals and public works capital expenditure, 1905-6, \$10,014,215.

FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

The word "Canada" first recorded by Cartier, 1536-1537.

First census taken in Canada in 1665.

First colonization enterprise, 1605, when de Poutrincourt settled Port Royal with European settlers.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.

The beaver first appeared as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I to Sir William Alexander.

First newspaper published in British North America was the Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1752.

First French newspaper—Le Canadien—Nov. 22, 1806.

First daily paper in Canada—Montreal Advertiser—in 1840.

First Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada was M. de Laval, 1659.

First Canadian cardinal, Arch. Taschereau, appointed in 1856.

- First Catholic church built in Canada at Port Royal
1608.
- First Canadian bank—Bank of Montreal—started in
1817.
- First steam railway built in Canada, 1836—from La-
prairie to St. Johns.
- First steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Royal
William, from Quebec, in 1833.
- First ocean vessel arrived at Quebec, 1853.
- First steamer on the St. Lawrence River, 1809.
- First C.P.R. steamer to reach Vancouver from
Yokohama, June 14, 1887.
- First canals begun in Canada in 1779 along the
St. Lawrence; present system on St. Lawrence
opened in 1848.
- First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, the
Victoria, 1859.
- First C.P.R. train crossed the continent, July 12,
1886.
- Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, August 5, 1868.
- First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August
12, 1868.
- First cable in America, 1852, between New Bruns-
wick and P. E. I.
- Canada's first telegraph line built in 1846 between
Toronto and Niagara.
- First cable message from Canada to Australia, Oct.
31, 1902.
- First copy of Toronto Daily Globe issued, March 5,
1844.
- Northern Railway opened in Ontario, May 16, 1853,
the first line in Ontario.
- North-West Territory acquired by purchase, 1870.
- British Columbia admitted to Dominion, 1871; Prince
Edward Island, 1873.
- First iron forge built in Quebec at St. Maurice in
1739 by French government.
- First sod of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway turned at
Fort William, September 11, 1905, by Sir Wilfred
Laurier.
- First vessels built at Quebec in 1715.

Cartier's first landing on Canadian soil, July 1, 1534.
 First permanent settlement in Canada at Quebec, 1608.
 First courts of law in Canada at Québec in 1663.
 First governor of Canada was Frontenac, 1672.
 First government founded by the British in Canada, in Nova Scotia, 1719.
 First mail stages in Canada, between Montreal and Quebec, 1721.
 First English Governor-General of Canada—Lord Dorchester—1768.
 First Governor-General after Confederation, 1867, Lord Monck.
 First Indian treaty, 1817.
 First vessels passed through Lachine Canal in 1825.
 First use of postage stamps in Canada, 1851; post cards; 1871.
 First Y.M.C.A. in Canada organized in Montreal, 1851; first convention there in 1877.

FISHERIES.

Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world including 12,780 miles of sea coast line.
 Canada's fishery season of 1905 was a record breaker.
 Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1905, 29½ millions, increase of nearly 6 millions.
 Fishery production almost equalled combined gold and coal production.
 Canada exported, in 1906, over 16 millions' worth of fishery products—increase of 5 millions over 1905.
 Salmon comes first in value, lobster, second, cod third, herring, fourth.
 Salmon value, 9 millions; lobster, 4; cod, 3½.
 Canada has 100,000 men employed in the fishing industry.
 Canada's fishery equipment is worth 13 millions with 7 million fathoms of nets.
 B.C. comes first in fishing industry for first time Nova Scotia, second; New Brunswick, third.

Canada has 16 fish-breeding establishments.

9,366 sailors manned 1,384 fishing craft, and 73,500 fishermen used 41,463 boats.

Total value of fisheries of Canada, 1869-1905, 625 millions. Cod first, 136; salmon, 90; lobsters, 79; herring, 72, and mackerel, 46.

Only 18 sealing vessels in commission, 1906, got 9,000 seals.

316 whales caught in Canadian waters, 1905; 250 in B.C.; 66 in Quebec.

Fishing bounties paid, 1882-1905, \$3,790,685, divided among 742,024 men.

Government fishery expenses, 1905, \$968,722. For fish culture, \$209,376; protection service, \$249,876; bounties, \$158,546.

Product of sardines, \$878,372; eels, \$127,708; oysters, \$174,306; clams, \$269,851; cavaire, \$53,802.

Value of bait used, 1905, \$455,900.

Canada's lobster plant valued at \$1,426,300. 723 lobster canneries.

INSURANCE.

(To end of 1905.)

Life insurance in force in Canada, 630 millions; 718,081 policies; premiums 22 millions.

Of the 630 millions, 397 millions are held by Canadian companies; 188, U.S.; 43, British.

There are 101,233 Canadian policy holders in U. S. life companies.

Since 1875, Canadians have paid over 90 millions as premiums to United States companies.

Total assets of Canadian life companies, 102 millions; liabilities, 93 millions.

Average rate of interest earned by Canadian life companies is greater than that earned by U.S. companies: 1904, Can. average, 4.86 per cent.; U.S., 4.03.

Fire insurance in force in Canada in 68 companies, 1 billion, 340 millions. Net cash premiums, 1905, 14 millions.

Twenty-nine British companies have 785 millions;
 25 Canadian, 350 millions; 14 U.S. 204 millions.
 Fire insurance business in Canada has increased
 ten-fold in 36 years.
 Fire insurance premiums collected, in 36 years, 215
 millions.
 Of this amount, 168 millions left Canada in payment
 of premiums to British and foreign companies.
 Net fire losses paid, 1904, 14 millions; 1905, 6 mil-
 lions.
 Total fire premiums, 1869-1905, 215 millions.
 Losses paid, same period, 146 millions.
 Assets of 13 Canadian fire companies, 9 millions;
 liabilities nearly 6 millions.
 Assets of 17 British companies, 22 millions; liabil-
 ities, 7 millions.
 Assets of 10 U.S. companies, 2½ millions; liabilities
 1¾ millions.
 Assets of loan companies and building societies,
 1905, 208 millions.
 10 companies did a guarantee business of 46 mil-
 lions in 1905.
 Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of
 Canada issued 4511 policies in 1906 for \$13,-
 352,093. Premiums, \$108,823. One million capi-
 tal subscribed; \$200,000 paid up.
 16 Companies did an accident business of 153 mil-
 lion in 1905.
 12 companies did an employers' liability business of
 28 millions in 1905.
 I.O.F. membership July 1, 1881, 369; Dec. 1, 1906,
 246,736. Benefits paid during 1906, \$2,411,227;
 total benefits paid, 20 millions; accumulated
 funds, Jan. 1, 1907, \$10,874,105.

IMMIGRATION.

(To end of Fiscal Year, June 30, 1906.)

1906 was Canada's record year in immigration.
 Canada received 189,064 immigrants to June 30,
 1906—increase of 42,798 over 1905, and 58,733
 over 1904. Received calendar year, 1906, 216,000.
 75 per cent. settled in the Canadian West

Canada has received 710,000 immigrants in six years, viz., 273,000 from Great Britain, 240,000 from United States.

Canada received, in 1906, 152,000 from Great Britain and Europe and 64,000 from United States.

Over sixty per cent. of the immigration of 1906 was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants of 1906 speak English.

The 1906 immigration was largely Anglo-Saxon.

Increase in foreign immigration to June 30, 1906, 7,000; U.S., 14,000; Great Britain, 21,000.

304,000 Anglo-Saxon immigrants arrived in three years, 1903-5, as against 107,000 foreigners.

More than half the emigrants who left England, 1906, went to the Colonies.

Canada paid \$5.71 per head to bring in and locate the 1904 immigrants.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 300,000 immigrants in 1907.

Each immigrant is estimated to be worth \$1,000 to Canada.

231,921 Americans have come to Canada in past six years.

They brought, in cash and settlers' effects, 80 millions at \$350 per head.

54 different nationalities and countries were represented in the immigration of 1906, representing chief races of five continents.

South Africa sent 46, West Indies, 171, Newfoundland, 340, New Zealand, 89, Persia, 7, Egypt 18.

Canada has nearly 100,000 Galicians from Austria.

The Doukhobor migration of 8,500 from Russia to Canada in 1899 was the greatest exodus of a whole people ever known. Now number over 10,000.

The Doukhobors had* (1905) 422,700 acres of land, of which 180,000 have been taken up by them as homesteads.

Canada has 7,000 Mormons, 20,000 Mennonites, 20,000 Hungarians.

Canada has 20,000 Chinese, 4,585 Japanese, and over 2,000 Hindoos; 17,000 negroes.

Canada has received 250,000 British immigrants in last ten years.

For every British immigrant in ten years there has been one from the U.S.

Sir Wilfred Laurier: "2,300,000 people will have settled in Canada from 1901 to 1911.

Sixty-five per cent. of total immigration for 10 years was English-speaking; 35 per cent. foreign.

Cost of bringing immigrants to Canada, 1904: Continental, \$2.24 per head; Great Britain, 4.68; United States, \$4.53; general average, \$3.98.

The immigration for 1906 was treble that for 1902; four times that of 1901.

The British immigrants for 1906 were: 77,144 English, 19,509 Scotch, 3,867 Irish.

Figured by population, Scotland sent one in every 230; England one in every 400; Ireland one in every 115.3.

Emigration from Scotland has increased 100 per cent. in three years.

Foreign arrivals, 1904, were: Galicians, 7,729; Germans, 2,985; Hungarians, 1,207; other Austrians 2,201; Scandinavians, 4,203; Russians and Finns, 2,806; French and Belgians, 2,392.

The immigration of 1906 averaged 3,700 per week.

Lord Strathcona predicts that at the end of the 20th century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles.

If this comes true, it will make Canada the dominating state in the Empire.

304,000 Anglo-Saxon immigrants came to Canada in 3 years, 1903-5, as against 107,000 foreigners.

It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada.

Salvation Army brought in 13,000 immigrants in 1906; estimate 40,000 for 1907.

In 1903, 42 per cent. of inhabitants of western Canada were either foreign or children of foreign born parents. That percentage is now being lowered.

INDIANS.

Population, June 30, 1906, 109,394; net gain from natural increase 182; 91 less than in 1904-5.

Of the 109,394, 88,680 are in reserves, and 20,714 not.

Births, 1905-6, 2,511; deaths, 2,329

Income derived from exercises of Indians themselves passed the 5 million mark, exceeding previous years by $\frac{1}{2}$ million.

Of this, value of farm produce, \$1,379,382; wages earned, \$1,727,009.

85,207 engaged in agriculture, cultivating 47,955 acres; raising 1,405,000 bushels of grain and roots, and 118,000 tons of hay.

Aggregate earnings from hunting and trapping, \$762,398:

Capital of Indian trust fund, \$4,868,622.

Cost of Indian Department, 1905-6, \$1,198,350.

There are 301 Indian schools—228 day; 50 boarding; 23 industrial.

Over 200 Indian youths are learning trades in industrial schools.

104 schools under Roman Catholics; 89, Church of England; 45, Methodist; 16, Presbyterian; 1, Salvation Army.

10,088 pupils enrolled.

29,000 of the Indians are Protestant; 35,000, Roman Catholic; 11,000 pagan. (outside of far north.)

The Indians own 70,000 horses and horned stock.

MARINE.

Canada ranks 11th in list of ship-owning countries; 5th in 1874.

Canada has over 7,000 vessels registered.

Canada has nearly a thousand light-houses, light-ships, etc.

Canada has 1,033 steamboats under inspection.

Canada has 28 life-saving stations.

Canada's shipping, 1906, showed sea-going tonnage, 16 millions; coasting and inland tonnage, 64 millions—81 in all.

Tonnage of vessels built in Canada, 1905, 21,865.

Marine Department of Canada took over Halifax dockyard, (worth three millions) Jan. 1, 1907.

Canada paid, 1905-6, \$1,227,560 in steamship subsidies.

Of this, \$400,000 was for mail carriage; \$186,970 for Australian service; \$133,833, South African; \$122,222, France; \$73,000, China and Japan; \$79,500, British West Indies and British Guiana, and \$54,905, Mexico.

Most of Canada's coasting trade is carried on by Norwegian vessels, manned by Norwegians.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba is as large as England and Scotland.

Manitoba's population, 1906, 360,000; more than doubled in five years.

A proportionate increase in next five years will give Manitoba 700,000.

Wheat area, 1906, nearly 3 million acres; oats and barley, over 1 million, increase of 10 per cent. over 1905.

Manitoba used, 1905, 2,465 threshing outfits.

New farm buildings worth 4 millions built in 1905.

Manitoba's dairy products, 1905, \$956,000.

Manitoba's rural population showed increase, 1890-1900, of 5 per cent. less than urban population increase.

Of Manitoba's increase of 100,000, 1900-1904, 8-10ths were in cities and towns.

Manitoba has 122 townships.

Manitoba's provincial revenue, 1906, \$2,890,652; surplus, \$518,399.

Manitoba's provincial assets, 50 millions.

Manitoba's average wheat yield, last ten years, 21 bushels per acre; oats, 42; barley, 34.

44 bushels of wheat per acre has been produced in Manitoba.

Manitoba's population has two of English speech to one of foreign.

Manitoba has an area of 47 million acres, one-half available for farming purposes.

Occupied farm lands, 10,195,604 acres.

Area under cultivation, 4,175,246 acres, or only 10 per cent. of total area.

Manitoba has elevator capacity for 25 million bushels of wheat.

Manitoba has 44,678 more males than females.

Manitoba has 35,441 farms.

Manitoba has 215,819 horses, 170,543 milch cows, 350,969 other horned cattle, 22,975 sheep, 200,509 swine.

When all of Manitoba's wheat lands are occupied, it will produce half as much wheat as the United States now does.

WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg is Canada's half-way house between oceans. Population, over 100,000; nearly doubled in four years; increase of 150 per cent. in five years.

Building permits, 1906, \$12,760,450; 4,176 buildings. Winnipeg exceeds Chicago and Duluth as a wheat shipping centre.

Winnipeg ranks second in America as a wheat shipping centre.

Winnipeg's assessment, 80 millions; exempted, 15 millions—total of 95 millions.

Winnipeg's city improvement expenditure, 1906, \$1,071,633.

Winnipeg's bank clearings, 1906, 504 millions; doubled in 4 years.

Winnipeg's customs collections, 1906, \$3,620,072; less than a million in 1901.

Winnipeg's postal revenue, 1906, \$419,012; inland revenue, \$1,148,723.

Winnipeg has 18 banks and 39 branches.

Winnipeg is the third banking centre in Canada.

Winnipeg's school attendance, 12,000.

Winnipeg C.P.R. yards have 120 miles of track.

MANUFACTURES.

Canada bids fair to become one of the great industrial storehouses of the world.

Value of products of industries (1901), \$962,987,759, or, 41 per cent. of capital invested.

Canada has 16 commercial agents abroad.

Canada's manufacturers had (1901) an invested capital of 447 millions, having trebled in nine years.

Capital now invested, \$600,000,000.

130 American manufacturing establishments have branches in Canada, employing 40,000.

100 millions of United States capital is invested in Canada.

Canada exported, in 1906, 24½ millions in manufactures.

Canada's export of manufactures, 1906, increased 16 per cent. over 1905.

Canadian factories employing over 5 hands, 15,000.

Annual production, \$550,000,000.

Workpeople employed, 375,000.

Annual wage bill, \$135,000,000.

Raw material used annually, \$300,000,000.

Net profit to country, \$250,000,000.

Production of establishments employing less than 5 hands, \$140,000,000.

Grand total production, \$690,000,000.

Canadian banks loaned (1906) over 400 millions to Canadian manufacturers.

Value of products, 1901, 962 millions—\$180 per head; U.S., \$170.

Canada bought iron and steel manufactures from Great Britain, 1906, \$7,640,000.

In ten years this latter trade has grown more than 300 per cent.

There were 128 industrial disputes in 1906, affecting 26,014 working people, with loss of 489,775 working days.

For the past six years there were: Industrial disputes, 715; working people affected, 142,027; loss of working days, 2,652,460.

The proportion of population per thousand affected by industrial disputes in different countries was as follows: Canada, 43; United States, 43; United Kingdom, 42; France, 38; Germany, 21; Italy, 27; Austria, 13.

The first agricultural implement foundry in Canada was established in 1839. To-day Canada successfully competes with the world in this department.

Canada gave \$92,167 rebates on agricultural implements in 1905-6.

The Canadian woolen industry began near Hamilton in 1827. To-day cloths, knitted goods, carpets, etc., are manufactured in 300 mills, employing 12,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of \$15,000,000.

The cotton industry was established in Dundas, in 1856. To-day there are 26 mills employing 15,000 hands, and representing an investment of \$25,000,000.

Boot and shoe factories number 250, with an annual output of \$20,000,000. The centre of the industry is in the city of Quebec.

Twenty years ago not a pound of cement was made in Canada. To-day there are eleven plants running and as many more are being organized.

MINING.

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada.

Canada's mineral production in 1906 reached 80 millions; metallic, a little more than one-half; non-metallic, a little less than one-half.

Canada's mineral exports reached 35 millions in 1906; increase of 4 millions over 1905.

Canada has produced in the last 22 years, 700 millions' worth of minerals.

Canada has produced 250 millions in gold all told.

Nearly one-half of this has come from the Yukon since 1896—114 millions.

Canada produced, in 1905, 14½ millions in gold.

The Yukon produced 6½ millions' worth of gold in 1906.

Canada ranks high among the world's gold producing countries.

Canada sent 28 millions' worth of raw mineral to U.S. in 1906.

British Columbia has produced 100 millions in gold; 5 millions in 1905.

Canada's Yukon gold-field is 125,000 square miles in area.

Canada's mineral production has increased over 600 per cent. since 1886.

Capital invested in Canadian mining, over 100 millions.

Nickel was accidentally discovered in Sudbury in 1882.

Canada has produced 40 millions' worth of nickel.

Canada has the greatest nickel deposits in the world.

Canada produced $8\frac{3}{4}$ millions in nickel in 1906.

Sudbury's nickel mines have reached a depth of 1,200 feet.

57 per cent. of the world's output of nickel comes from Sudbury mines, and 43 per cent. from New Caledonia.

Canada has the best and richest asbestos in the world. corundum also.

Gold was accidentally discovered on Klondyke Creek, Yukon, 1896.

Canada produced over 19 millions' worth of coal in 1906.

Canada's coal production annually approximates 10 million tons.

Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal-bearing lands.

Fernie, B.C., has over 1,000 coke ovens.

Fifteen thousand miners are employed in the Boundary country of British Columbia alone.

The Crow's Nest coal beds are estimated to hold enough coal to last for 5,000 years if mined at the rate of 4 million tons a year.

Mineral bounties paid, 1906, pig iron and steel ingots, 2 millions; lead, \$90,197; oil, \$291,157.

10 millions have been paid all told in iron and steel bounties. They will be continued until 1911.

Canada has 16 blast furnaces and 18 rolling mills.

Canada's pig iron production, 1906, 541,957 tons.

Canada's steel ingot output, 1905-6, 569,237 tons.

Canada's Silver Islet mine produced $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions' worth, 1868-1884.

Only one-tenth of Canada's mineral regions are yet explored.

Canada produced 10 millions' worth of copper in 1906.

Canada supplies 85 per cent. of the world's total product of 'corundum.

Canada produced \$2,634,000 worth of lead in 1905.

Canada produced \$5,700,000 worth of silver in 1906.

Canada produced nearly 1 million worth of petroleum in 1906.

Canada's mining exhibit at St. Louis Fair ranked among the best.

The world's gold production, in 1904, reached 347 millions, and 97 millions of silver.

Over 200 Cobalt companies were organized up to Jan. 1st, 1907, capitalized at 250 millions.

About 20 of the 200 are (Jan. 1, 1907) shipping companies.

Estimated silver output, Cobalt, 1906, $5\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces.

The Cobalt silver ore shipped to the refiners has averaged over \$800 a ton in value.

The ore veins are very narrow—from 8 to 18 inches in width.

Canada will probably be able to control the world's cobalt market.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Canada has a militia force of 46,000.

Permanent force, 2,267.

Europe has 3,800,000 soldiers.

Europe spends $1\frac{1}{4}$ billions annually on war equipment.

Britain has standing army of 220,000 soldiers, and 127,000 sailors.

Canada's force can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as a first line of defence.

Canada has 300 rifle associations with 22,000 members.

Canada has 684 Mounted Policemen, costing a million.

They patrol an area as large as Europe.

They are subdivided into 10 divisions, with 104 outposts, from Hudson's Bay to Rocky Mountains, From United States boundary to Arctic Ocean.

Canada sent 8,372 men to South Africa during the Boer war.

Of this number 224 died and 252 were wounded.

Canada has provided a memorial for every Canadian's grave in South Africa; there are 4,000 of other countries yet unmarked.

Strathcona's Horse numbered 597.

A permanent Strathcona Horse will be established.

Canada expended \$2,830,000 in sending the 8,372 men to South Africa.

Canada's Militia Department costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions a year.

Canada will hereafter maintain the defences at Halifax and Esquimaux.

This will cost Canada an additional 2 millions a year.

Canada's total military and defence expenditure, $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or, including Mounted Police, over 5 millions.

Canada spends nearly \$1 per head for military purposes, as against \$8.70 in England, \$7.80 in France, \$6.65 in Germany, \$2.35 in U.S.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Maritime Provinces are nearly as large as England and Wales.

Population, 893,953. .

Sea coast line from Bay of Fundy to Straits of Belle Isle—5,600 miles—more than double that of United Kingdom.

Deep sea fisheries received \$130,000 as bounty in 1905, or \$3,000,000 since 1882.

Value of fishery yield, 1870-1905, totals 400 millions.

Fishery yield, 1905 alone, 14 millions.

Of this N. S., \$8,259,085; N.B., \$4,847,090; P.E.I., \$998,922.

Maritime Provinces have 723 lobster canneries, employing 14,000.

Value of plant, \$1,426,300; output, 1905, \$3,907,000.

Maritime Provinces have over 3 million apple trees; N.S., 2 million; N.B., 700,000; P.E.I., 360,000.

Nova Scotia's apple shipments, 1906, 325,000 bbls.

Cape Breton has six collieries.

The Princess, or Sydney pit, is nearly a mile under the sea.

Its undersea workings cover 1620 acres, and 5¼ million tons have been taken from it.

Sydney's population, 16,000; assessment, \$5,700,000.

Nova Scotia's output of sawn lumber, 1905, 200 million feet; N.B., 346 million feet.

Nova Scotia had a year of unprecedented prosperity in 1906.

Nova Scotia has the thickest known coal seam in the world (37 feet) at Stellarton.

Coal output in N.S., 1906, 5¼ million tons.

Lumber shipments, 1906, 225 million feet.

Nova Scotia's lumber industry employs 5,000 men and has 4 millions capital.

Total output from all industries, 100 millions, or \$1,000 per family.

Failures, 1906, only 69, as compared with 117 in 1905.

MILLING (Flour, Etc.)

Canada had, 1901, over 400 flour mills, employing not less than 5 hands each.

Capital invested, \$14,686,558; 4,251 employed; wages, \$1,985,991.

Ontario had 275 mills; Manitoba 37; Quebec 35; Maritime Provinces 31; Saskatchewan and Alberta 17; B. C. 2.

Flour exports 1904-5, 1,323,039 bbls.; value, \$5,890,258.

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ to G. B.; \$1,346,302 to Newfoundland, \$903,032 to British Africa.

Value of flour exported, last 10 years, 38 millions.

Value of grain exported, 1904-5, \$18,784,000; flour and other products of grain, \$8,502,005—total of \$27,286,000.

Total flour milling capacity of western Canada, 35,465 barrels per day.

MONTREAL.

Montreal is Canada's commercial capital.

Montreal is Canada's largest city; population, 400,000.

Montreal was founded by Maisonneuve in 1642.

Building permits, 1906, \$7,745,023—increase of 3 millions over 1905.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of Canada's trade passes through the port of Montreal.

816 ocean vessels entered the port, 1906, inland craft, 12,557.

The 13,373 vessels represented a tonnage of 4,700,000 tons.

Montreal shipped, 1906, 11 million bushels of wheat.

Value of Montreal's dairy shipments, 1906, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions; apples, 407,798 bbls.

Montreal's street railway net earnings, year ending Sept. 30th, 1906, \$1,249,766—increase of \$192,858 over 1905.

Montreal's street railway carried 77 million passengers in 1906.

Montreal's bank clearings, 1906, \$1,533,597,000; an increase of \$200,000,000 over 1905.

Montreal ranks eighth among American clearing houses.

Imports of Montreal, 1906, \$82,256,937; exports, \$81,589,542; total of \$163, 846, 479.

This represents a doubling in ten years.

The value of products of Montreal's manufacturing industries has grown from 81 millions in 1901 to 100 millions.

Montreal now has a 30-foot channel at extreme low water.

Montreal's customs collection, 1906, \$8,815,840.

Montreal ranks third in size among the cities of the self-governing colonies, exceeded only by Melbourne and Sydney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canada is 39 years old, dating from Confederation.

Canada is 148 years old, dating from British Conquest of 1759.

Canada is 372 years old, dating from Cartier's first visit of 1535.

Quebec is 299 years old; Montreal, 265; Halifax, 159; Toronto, 114.

Victoria is 62 years old; Vancouver, 25; Winnipeg, 37.

Hudson's Bay Company is 240 years old (1667).

Original shares quoted on basis of £100, now worth £120,000.

It is Canada's oldest joint stock company.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only 2 survive: Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. A. A. Macdonald.

Of the 48 colonies of the Empire, Canada takes the lead.

Canada was the first colony to ask for and receive self-governing powers.

Canada was the first colony to form a Confederation. The British North America Act is Canada's Magna Charta.

Forty-two extradition treaties of Great Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has over 700 legislators, federal and provincial.

Canada has had 114 Governors-General, 1534-1906.

The ages of 16 members of the Dominion Government Cabinet average 55.

Fort Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, is as near Liverpool as Montreal.

The British flag was raised on Ellesmere Land, 1904, 1,200 miles north of the U.S. boundary.

Over 1 million ballots were cast in Dominion elections of 1904.

There have been ten general elections since Confederation.

There have been six Premiers of Canada and eight Cabinets since then.

Canada will hereafter mint her own gold.

Nine millions of United States money is in circulation in Canada.

Canada has 9 provinces.

293 companies were incorporated at Ottawa, 1905, with capital stock of 100 millions, 1904, 206 companies, 80 millions.

Canada has 16,695 of unsound mind, 6,174 deaf and dumb, 3,279 blind—total of afflicted classes, 26,148.

Canada has 152 hospitals, 129 homes, 500 convents, 45 houses of industry, and 22 industrial schools.

Canada had (1901) 1,249 newspapers and periodicals: Ontario, 677; Quebec, 195; Manitoba, 99; Nova Scotia, 87.

The Canadian Press Association has 350 members.

Canada has 7 peers, 5 baronets, 2 G.C.M.G.'s, 22 K.C.M.G.'s, 15 K.B.'s, 42 Companions and Members of the Orders of Knighthood.

There is only one distinctively Canadian peer: Baron de Longueuil.

40,000 United Empire Loyalists entered Canada from 1784 on.

Canada took 300 prizes at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; 225 at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and 2,126 at the Chicago Fair in 1892.

Canada has 17,000 commercial travellers.

150 members of the Canadian House of Commons have been unseated since Confederation.

The present House of Commons has 65 lawyers, 50 are in commercial life; 19 are doctors; 14 journalists; 25, farmers.

Canada has 360 weather observation stations.

ONTARIO.

(See also "Toronto.")

Ontario is 750 x 1000 miles in size.

Ontario is as large as four Englands, and but little less than France and Germany.

Ontario is 78,000 square miles larger than the United Kingdom.

Only 20 per cent. is thickly settled, or a part as large as Wales.

Southern Ontario is in the same latitude as Southern France and Northern Italy.

Ontario comprises 7 per cent. of Canada's area.

Ontario contains 40 per cent. of Canada's population.

Ontario first settled 120 years ago by 10,000 U. E. L. and others.

Population 1812, 80,000; 1837, 397,500; to-day, over 2,500,000.

Agriculture is Ontario's chief industry, representing (1901) one billion of invested capital and yearly production of 200 millions.

70 per cent. of Ontario's population is engaged in agriculture.

Ontario has a 15 million acre clay belt in her north-east.

Ontario's total grain crop, 1906, 170 million bushels, viz., wheat, 22 millions; barley, 25 millions, oats, 111 millions; peas and beans, 10 millions; Hay and clover, 4,862,830 tons.

Enrollment in Guelph Agricultural College, 1906,
1100.

Ontario's fall wheat average, 1906, 43.9 bushels per
acre.

Ontario's banking capital has more than doubled in
10 years.

Of nine millions of Ontario bonds issued, 1906, Can-
ada took about 3 millions; Great Britain, six
millions.

Ontario's birth-rate, 1904, 22.8 per thousand of popu-
lation; death rate, 14.1—each an increase of 0.7
over 1903.

Ontario's urban population, 1890-1900, increased by
14¼ per cent.; rural decreased by 3¾ per cent.

Ontario's rural population, 1900-1904, declined 27,000
while cities and towns increased from 794,000
to 887,000.

Ontario spends 5½ millions on public schools.

Ontario has 5,793 public schools, with 397,170 pupils.

Ontario has 1242 municipalities—988 townships;
254 cities, towns and villages, etc.

Ontario leads in its legislation for neglected and
needy children. There are 40 children's aid
societies.

Ontario has 126 million acres of land, 40 millions
surveyed.

Of the 126 million acres, 23 millions have been dis-
posed of, leaving 103 millions in the crown, 85
millions still unsurveyed.

Ontario has 10 million acres under cultivation.

Ontario's farming industry output has doubled in the
last two decades, without much increase in
acreage.

Ontario has 3,274 engaged in fishery industry; capi-
tal invested, \$1,129,000; value of catch, 1905,
\$1,708,000.

Ontario Government has spent over 25 millions on
roads, bridges and buildings.

Four thousand and fifty farmers conducted experi-
ments on their own farms, 1905.

Ontario has six billion feet of unsold pine, worth 42
millions. (estimate.)

Ontario has a greater variety of mineral deposits in proportion to population than any country in the world.

Ontario's cheese exports are now worth 22 millions, butter, nine millions; bacon, 15 millions; 46 in all, in addition to 50 millions for home consumption.

In 1901, 121,451 Ontario people had gone to the Canadian west.

Ontario has 150,000 people of French descent.

Ontario has 3,349,100 acres of cleared pasture land.

Ontario has 688,147 horses; 1,283,592 cattle; 1,304,809 sheep; 1,819,778 swine.

Ontario has 10,254,834 poultry.

Ontario is the breeding ground of thorough-bred stock for the American continent.

At Chicago Fair, 1893, Ontario breeders won 932 live stock awards; all of U.S. 1494.

At St. Louis Fair, 1904, one-half of total awards in cattle and horses were won by Ontario stock.

Ontario has 1,129,047 dairy cows, worth over 30 millions.

In six years, from 1896 to 1902, the production of beef increased by nearly 100 per cent.

For the same period the increase in bacon production was just over that rate.

In cheese the corresponding rate of increase was 70 per cent.

This increase was not due to an increase in producing land, but to a greater productivity of the same farms.

The production of butter has increased at an even greater rate for the past seven years, since an adequate system of cold storage transportation has been in operation.

Though the fruit industry is only in its infancy, there are over ten million apple trees in the province.

The production of apples increased from 1891 to 1901 by nearly 300 per cent., that of pears and plums by over 1,000 per cent.

The production of small fruits and vegetables is relatively as important, and no less successful.

Ontario's apple crop, 1906, 35 million bushels, from 6,898,810 trees.

Ontario had, 1906, 352,300 acres in orchards and gardens and 12,785 acres in vineyards.

Ontario has 20,000 members of Farmers' Institutes and 8,500 members of 208 Women's Institutes.

Ontario sold, or slaughtered, 1906, 741,476 cattle; 64,761 horses; 574,416 sheep; 2,222,758 swine.

Ontario has 75 millions' worth of horseflesh.

Ontario's wool clip, 1906, 4,543,981 lbs.

Ontario has 196,387 colonies of bees.

Ontario's annual mineral production, 1905, 16½ millions, or including steel, 20 millions, 1906, 22¼ millions.

Ontario has been paid \$1,085,000 for part of bed of Cobalt Lake.

Cobalt shipments: 1904, 158 tons ore, value \$136,217, 1905, 2144 tons ore, value \$1,473,196; 1906, value 5 millions.

22 cobalt mines are producing; five have paid dividends.

Helen iron mine produced one million tons in six years.

Lake Superior Corporation assets at Sault Ste. Marie, June 30, 1906, 54 millions.

Ontario crude oil output, 1906, 19,928,322 gallons; bounty paid thereon, \$298,924.

Ontario had, 1906, 6,887 acres in tobacco, with crop of 7,575,000 lbs.

Ontario's annual value of field and live stock produce, 1901, 197 millions.

Ontario's immigration, 1906, 41,958—increase of 25 per cent. over 1905.

5,000 deer hunters killed 10,000 deer in Ontario, 1906.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will have cost 12 millions when it reaches the G. T. P. junction—250 miles north of North Bay.

Ontario had (1901) 214 millions invested as fixed and working manufacturing capital—nearly 50 per cent. of all Canada.

Salaries and wages, (1901) 56 millions; goods produced, 241 millions—50 per cent. of total amount.

Ontario has 8,000 miles of railway; nearly 40 per cent. of Canada's mileage; 1,447 miles at Confederation.

Ontario has 18,000 square miles of forest reserves. Ontario's government revenue, Crown Lands Department, 1906, \$2,266,387.

Of this, \$1,900,914 from woods and forests; \$250,082 from mines, \$104,217 from lands.

Ontario had (1901) 677 out of the 1,249 newspapers and periodicals published in Canada.

Ontario's receipts, 1906, \$7,149,478; expenditures, \$6,726,179.

POPULATION.

(Based on Census of 1901.)

Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315.

Canada's population by first census of 1665 was 3,251; 1698, 13,385; 1739, 42,701.

Canada's population in 1763 was 70,000; 1784, 113,012; 1814, Upper Canada, 95,000, Lower Canada, 335,000.

Canada's population at Confederation, 1867, 3½ millions.

Canada's population estimated by Census Bureau on January 1, 1907, at 6,442,581.

Canada began 20th century with same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has over 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.

Canada had in 1901 132,101 more males than females.

Canada is adding to its population every year by immigration a number nearly equal to Toronto's population.

Canada has more than one-half of the white population of all Britain's colonies.

Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent. of her population.

Canada has 87 per cent. of Canadian-born people: 4,671,815; 8 per cent. of British-born people,

405,883; or 95 per cent. of British-born subjects, 5,077,698.

Canada has only 5 per cent. of foreign-born people: 293,617.

55 per cent. of Canada's foreign-born population are naturalized.

Canada's population, 1901, 73 per cent. rural; 26 per cent. urban.

Canada had, 1901, 61 centres of 5,000 population and over, 31 of population of 10,000 and over.

Canada's centre of population is near Ottawa, and is moving west.

Canada's western population 50 years ago, 8,000. To-day over 1 million.

Canada's western population is 75 per cent. British and Canadian born; 25 per cent. foreign born.

Population of three prairie provinces, 805,000; 5 years ago, 419,000—increase, 92 per cent.

Canada's west is being largely built up by Ontario's sons.

In 1901, 121,451 Ontario-born people had moved to the west.

One out of every $3\frac{1}{2}$ in Canada is of French descent. 1,649,371 out of 5,371,315 are of French descent.

Quebec Province has 1,322,115 of French descent and 290,000 British.

Ontario Province has 150,000 of French descent.

There are 10,000 of French descent in the Canadian west.

800 French Canadians went to the Canadian west in 1906.

French-Canadians have been doubling every 27 years since 1763.

U.S. census of 1900 shows 1,181,255 from Canada, or 2,600,000, including those with one Canadian parent.

U. S. population in 1800, 25 times as large as that of Canada; in 1904, only 13 times as large.

11.4 per cent. of U. S. foreign population (1900) is Canadian.

In 50 years 3,250,000 Canadians have gone to the U.S.

300,000 Canadians are engaged in business or professional pursuits in U.S.

Canadian emigration to the U.S. increased from 6.6 per cent. in 1850 to 11.4 per cent. in 1900.

Density of population to square mile: Prince Edward Island, 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Ontario, 9.9; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

If Canada were as thickly populated as the British Isles, it would have over a billion people.

From 1890-1900, rural increase of Canada's population was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in cities and towns, $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

England and Wales have 19,000 Canadians; Australia, 3,000; New Zealand, 1,500; Alaska, 2,000.

Lord Strathcona predicts that Canada will have 80 millions by the year 2000.

J. J. Hill predicts that Canada will have 50 millions 50 years hence.

Canada has 1,070,747 families, living in 1,068,951 houses.

50 per cent. of the inpouring population and 80 per cent. of the inpouring capital into Canada comes from the United States.

POST OFFICES.

Canada has 11,141 post offices, as against 3,638 at Confederation.

1,907 post offices are in the Canadian West.

Letters mailed, 1868, 18 millions; 1906, 323 millions.

Post cards mailed, 1906, $33\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Money orders issued, 1906, 2,178,599, value 37 millions.

Newspapers, books and parcels mailed, 1905, 30 millions.

Canada's postal surplus, 1906, \$1,011,965.

347 new post offices were opened in 1906, nearly one for every day in the year.

Canada was the first colony of the Empire to have a penny post.

PRISONS.

Convicts in five Canadian penitentiaries, June 30, 1906, 1,439; 1 to every 4,000 of population.

197 total abstainers, 697 temperate, 545 intemperate.

Roman Catholic, 702; Church of England, 295; Methodist, 143; Presbyterian, 136; Baptist, 72.

898 Canadians; 217 from Great Britain and Ireland; 137 from U.S.

Those under 20 made up $\frac{1}{8}$ of number; 181 paroles granted during year.

Canada has 103 prisons, gaols, etc.

QUEBEC PROVINCE AND CITY.

(See also "Montreal.")

Quebec is nearly three times as large as the United Kingdom.

Quebec comprises less than 10 per cent. of Canada's area.

Gulf of St. Lawrence is five times the area of Switzerland.

Quebec is the second largest province in the Dominion.

Quebec had a population (1901) of 1,648,898.

Quebec had (1901) 1,322,115 of French descent; 290,000 of English descent.

Quebec's dairy products increased, 1891-1901, 341 per cent.

Quebec's dairy products now yield 20 millions annually.

Quebec's annual value of field and live stock products in 1901 was 85 millions.

Quebec farmers cultivate 5 million of its 220 million acres of land, or less than 3 per cent.

Quebec farmers own 248 millions of land, 102 of buildings.

Quebec has over 2,000 cheese factories.

Quebec's timber supply is estimated at: soft wood logs, 155 billion feet; hard, 21 billion; pulpwood, 745 million cords; ties, 730 million.

Quebec's timber lands cover 225,000 square miles.

Quebec has 7 million acres of crown lands open for settlement.

Quebec has surveyed 43 water powers during last two years.

Quebec showed a decrease of 29 per cent. of illiterates in 1901 over 1891.

Quebec's fishery yield, 1870-1905, 70 millions.

Quebec's fishery yield, 1905, two millions.

34,185 Quebec fishermen have received \$763,287 in bounties since 1882.

Quebec has 92 lobster plants, and 66 whales were caught in 1905.

Quebec's birth rate (1901 census) 36.83 per 1,000; for all Canada, 28.80.

Quebec has 3 million apple trees.

Quebec has 71 agricultural societies, with 17,842 members, and 568 farmers' clubs, with 49,415 members.

Quebec's tobacco crop, 1906, 3,750,000 lbs.

Quebec's output of sawn lumber, 1905, 309 million feet.

The shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupre is visited yearly by 100,000—a million in ten years.

Quebec City has the oldest continuously occupied house in Canada, at Sillery, 270 years old.

Quebec City is Canada's oldest city, founded in 1608.

Its 300th anniversary will be celebrated in 1908.

Quebec City's great fire, 1866, 2,129 houses burned.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S RAILWAYS.

Canada has 21,353 miles of railway (beside 4,085 miles of sidings); 1836, 16 miles of railway.

Nearly 1,000 miles built in 1906.

More miles of railway will be built in the fiscal year 1906-7 than in any previous year in Canada's history.

Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars. Total by Dominion Government, on railways, 314 millions; on canals, 114 millions—428 in all.

Canada has 198 railway companies, under 94 controlling companies.

Paid-up capital of Canadian railways, \$1,332,000,000; gross earnings, \$125,322,865; working expenses, \$87,129,434.

Canada has 99,914 railway cars and 2,931 locomotives.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Italy and Spain combined.

Canada has more railways than all the South American countries.

Canada's railway mileage is expected to double in ten years.

First sod of new Transcontinental Railway turned on September 11, 1905.

Canada paid \$1,637,574, 1906, in railway subsidies.

Canada has one mile to 290 people; U.S., 378; France, 1317; Germany, 1818; Russia, 3400.

Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country.

In actual railway mileage, Canada ranks eighth in the world.

Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as G.B. Canada had less than 3,000 miles of railways in 1867 at Confederation.

Over 5,000 miles of new railways are in process of construction, mostly in Western Canada.

C.P.R., 1,400; C.N.R., 1,567; G.T.P., 1,900; Hill roads, 1,000.

Projects now under way involve 10,000 miles of new railway, costing 300 millions.

Railway passengers carried, 1906, 28 millions.

Freight carried, 1906, 58 million tons.

Railway gross earnings, 1906, 125 millions.

Working expenses, 1906, 87 millions; net earnings, 38 millions

Seven thousand miles of railway north of Lake Superior; not a mile in 1867.

One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the west; 2,000 miles built in last 3 years.

C.P.R. mileage is 8,506.

C.P.R. employees, 1894, 25,000; now, 40,000; net earnings, 1905-6, 23 millions.

Canada gave the C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

C.P.R. still owns lands to the value of 180 millions.

The C.P.R. was built in 5 years instead of 10, as per contract, and cost over 300 millions.

Lord Strathcona drove the last spike on the C.P.R., November 7, 1885.

London Financier, Dec. 5, 1906: "The C.P.R. is one of the wonders of the world. Last year it earned 20 per cent. on its stock."

Grand Trunk operates 4639 miles in Canada and U.S.

G.T.R. employees, 1894, 19,000; now, 30,000.

The Grand Trunk reaches Canada's great tourist resorts of Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park and Temagami.

The Grand Trunk Railway system is the longest continuous double-track railway in the world under one management.

The only double-track railway between Montreal, Toronto, and other principal cities in Canada.

Canadian Northern system, 125 miles 10 years ago, now controlling 4,000, 2,000 being in the West

132 new towns have sprung up along C.N.R.

100 new towns will be built on G.T.P. between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

C.N.R. has grown at rate of a mile a day for last 10 years.

Canadian Government Railways are 1,784 miles long. Grand Trunk Pacific main line will be 3,600 miles long, and will cost 125 millions. Branches will bring it up to 5,000 miles.

361 were killed on Canadian railways in 1906, of whom 139 were employees, 16 passengers.

1,365 injured (890 employees, 239 passengers.)

Canada has 814 miles of electric railways, costing nearly 90 millions; capital, 63 millions.

Gross earnings, 1906, 11 millions; working expenses, $6\frac{2}{3}$ millions.

47 killed; 1,653 injured on Canadian electric lines in 1906.

Passengers carried on electric railways, 1906, 237 millions: Montreal lines, 77 millions; Toronto, 75; Winnipeg, 14; Ottawa, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Hamilton, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Quebec, 6; London, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Halifax, $3\frac{3}{8}$.

Total mileage of steam and electric railways, 22,332; doubled since 1885.

They carried, in 1906, over 1 billion passengers, 150 times the population of Canada.

G.T.P. and G.T.R. may yet have a combined mileage of 13,000.

The G.T.P. may help to move the grain crop of 1907.

Canada owns 1,784 miles, and 19,569 private.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will build 23 branch lines.

RANCHING AND IRRIGATION.

Canada has 100 million acres of grazing land in the West.

Twenty-five years ago the cattle trade of the west totalled 25 head.

Nearly one million animals were pastured in 1906 in the Canadian West.

Of this number 600,000 are cattle, 200,000 horses, 200,000 sheep.

The animals being pastured are double the number of three years ago.

Canada exported $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions worth of cattle and sheep in 1905-6, chiefly to Great Britain.

20,000 different ranching brands are registered in the Canadian West.

Canada has 24 annual round-ups in her ranching country.

The first carload of cattle was shipped from the west in 1885.

Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta. These are made up of 160 different canals and ditches.

The C.P.R. are building a 400-mile irrigation canal between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

This will cost 5 million dollars and is the largest undertaking of its kind by a single company under way on the continent.

It will reclaim $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of land and make available another $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres for ranching.

This area, when reclaimed, will support a population of 500,000.

Nearly one hundred miles of this new system has been constructed, irrigating 300,000 acres.

In addition, 1 million acres are being reclaimed around Lethbridge.

Canada's ranchers marketed 40,433 beef cattle, 1904; 90,663, 1905; 130,426, 1906.

At estimate of \$40 each, total value, 1906, over 5 millions.

Horses sold, 1906, 16,851; sheep, 55,407; hogs, 32,133.

RELIGIONS.

Canada has 30 religious denominations. (census of 1901).

Protestants number 59 per cent.; Catholics, 41 per cent.

Proportion of Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians 15.68; Church of England, 12.67; Baptists, 6.50.

Canada had, 1901, 23,886 churches.

Union of Presbyterian churches in Canada in 1875.

Union of Methodist churches in 1883.

Number of communicants in 1692 Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1905, 241,511.

Ministers, 1345; elders, 8328; sums raised for all purposes, \$3,080,173, an average of \$12.75 per head.

The Presbyterian church has raised a total of 60 millions since the union in 1875.

841 Presbyterian missionaries: 38 in foreign field; 707, home field; 96, French field.

3092 Presbyterian Sabbath schools, with 183,684 scholars and 22,450 teachers and officers.

Canada's Methodist churches have 317,717 members, 4967 preaching appointments, and 2200 ministers.

Also, 3552 Sabbath schools, with 274,306 scholars and 34,558 officers and teachers; 75,845 young people belong to Epworth Leagues, etc.

Church of England clergy in Canada number 1800.

Roman Catholic clergy in Canada number nearly 3000.

Congregational ministers in Canada, 100.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(For fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.)

1906 has passed into history as the year of the greatest business activity this country has ever experienced. It has been a year of maveinous growth, which has astonished the shrewdest and most far-seeing citizens.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Canada's total volume of trade, 550 millions—increase of 80 over 1905; of 164 over 1901; of 420 over 1868.

Of the 80 millions increase, 27 were imports; 53 exports.

Of the 80 millions increase, G. B. contributed 40 millions.

Canada's volume of trade trebled in 20 years; more than doubled in 10 years. A gain of 17 per cent. over 1905.

Increase in total trade, 20 years, 1873-1893, 30 millions; in 14 years 1893-1906, 303 millions.

Increase, 10 years, 1886-1895, 30 per cent.; 1896-1905, 130 per cent.; U.S. only 80 per cent.

Canada's imports, 1906, 294 millions; exports, 246 millions, excluding coin and bullion.

Exports and imports in ratio of 53 to 27.

Canada's exports,, 1906, mines, 35 millions; fish, 16; forest, 38; manufactures, 24; animal and agricultural produce, 127; or a total of 242 millions of home produce.

Of imports, 176 millions were dutiable goods, 110 free; 7, coin and bullion.

Imports from G. B., 69 millions; exports to, 127 millions.

Imports from U. S., 180 millions; exports to 83 millions.

Since 1868, exports during 30 of 39 years were greater to G.B. than to U.S.

Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth as large as that of the U.S.

Canada's increase of exports, 1905-6, \$7.40 per head; U.S. only \$2.60; imports, \$5 per head, U.S. \$1.30.

1868, 60 per cent. of Canada's export trade was to the U.S.; 30 per cent. to G.B. In 1906, 54 per cent. to G.B.; 35 per cent. to U.S.

G. B. bought, 1906, goods from Canada to value of \$3 per head; U.S. bought from Canada to value of \$1 per head.

Canada's volume of trade per head, \$117; (based on estimated population of 6,442,000); 1868, \$40, U.S. \$37.

Canada has as great a commerce with outside world, about (\$36) as U.S.

Canada stands third among nations of the earth in the per capita of her total trade.

Canada is destined to be a great exporting country; already our exports per capita are greater than those of any other country, not even excepting G. B., whose foreign trade leads the world.

When British preference was inaugurated in 1897, imports from Britain were 29 millions; now, 69 millions—increase of 138 per cent.

U.S. supplied 60 per cent. of Canada's imports; G. B. 24 per cent.

Canada's imports of British goods, 69 millions, showed increase of 13 per cent.; of U.S. goods, 180 millions, 8 per cent.

Great Britain is Canada's best customer.

One-half of Canada's total trade is with U.S. one-third with G.B.

Britain's trade (outside United Kingdom) 641 million pounds; less than one-half done with United Kingdom; nearly two-thirds done within Empire.

One-half of Canada's total trade is within the Empire.

Canada bought, 1905-6, 390 million lbs. of raw sugar; $\frac{2}{3}$ from Dutch East Indies; 90 millions from British Guinea; 24 millions from British East Indies.

Practically Canada's entire consumption of sugar is supplied by four large refineries, with an annual output of over \$12,000,000 worth, and by recently established Ontario beet sugar factories.

Canada sells goods to 66 different colonies and countries.

Canada bought, 1906, \$14,700,000 worth of woollens and \$6,650,000 of cotton from Great Britain.

Canada sold U. S., 1906, \$655,000 worth of horses and cattle; 3 millions worth of wheat; \$489,000 worth of hay.

Canada's trade with Germany, 8 millions. Reduction of 5 millions in 3 years owing to surtax.

Canada's trade with France, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions; Italy, \$796,819; Spain, \$986,919; Holland, \$1,985,009; New Zealand, \$1,036,129.

Canada's trade with South America, \$9,425,735; China and Japan, \$3,670,933; Switzerland, \$2,062,286; Belgium, \$3,888,228; Newfoundland, \$4,972,633.

Japanese exports to Canada in 1906 totalled \$1,176,000; against \$1,620,000 the year before. Canada's exports to Japan in 1906 were \$399,000, and in 1905, \$366,000.

Mexico has a trade of 245 millions. Canada's trade with Mexico, \$546,888.

Imports of last 10 years, 135 per cent dutiable goods ;
175 per cent. free imports

Great Britain and United States take 90 per cent. of
our exports.

25 per cent. of Canada's purchases from Great Bri-
tain enter free of duty ; 50 per cent. from U.S.

1906 increase in exports of domestic products the
largest ever made in one year.

Exports have increased 100 per cent. in value in
10 years.

The United States has 189 consular and trade agents
in Canada.

Canada bought from U.S. 1905-6, 11¼ millions'
worth of coal and coke ; \$1,767,540 of ores ; \$5,-
000,000 of lumber and logs ; \$1,984,782 of raw
furs, \$1,124,158 of bananas ; \$2,633,590 of to-
bacco leaf ; \$8,125,561 of raw cotton and \$1,628,-
933 of binder twine.

TARIFF.

General duties on imported goods, 1949, 12 ½ per
cent. ; 1856, 15 per cent. ; 1858, 20 per cent. ;
1866, 15 per cent. ; 1874, 17½ per cent ; 1879,
30 per cent ; 1904, 27½ per cent.

Canada's duties now average 16 per cent. on all
goods.

Average tariff on dutiable articles entering U.S.
from Canada, is 49.83 per cent. ; entering Can-
ada from U.S., 24.83 per cent.

Tariff duty imposed on Canadians is about \$7 per
head.

"Canadians are the lowest taxed people in the civi-
lized world."—Hon. James McMullen.

Duties collected under the three tariffs, 1905-6 : on 112
millions under general tariff, on 54 millions un-
der British preference tariff, on \$5,943,000 under
German surtax.

TIMBER AND PULP INDUSTRY.

Canada has the largest white pine areas left on the continent.

Canada's forest products are nearing the 100 million mark.

Census value of timber, logs, wood, etc., 1901, 200 millions.

Canada exported in 1906, 38 millions of forest products, 12 millions to G. B., 23 millions to U.S., increase of 5 millions over 1905.

Total exports of forest products in 25 years 627 millions' worth.

Canada has, it is estimated, 1,400,000 square miles of timber lands more or less wooded.

Canada has 280,000 square miles of timber lands fit for commercial purposes with 359 billions of mature timber.

The Dominion Forestry Branch has distributed 9 million seedling trees.

British Columbia exports over 100 million feet of lumber a year.

British Columbia's timber belt is 500 miles long by 50 miles wide.

Wood pulp sold U.S., 1905-6, \$2,649,106; to G. B., \$998,702.

Canada has the largest pulp-wood areas in the world, estimated at 450 million acres, with estimated supply of $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion tons of pulp.

Canada supplies three-quarters of the wood for 1,000 pulp mills in the United States.

Paper was made in Canada as early as 1825, but only recently has expansion taken place. To-day there are 40 mills, with a capacity of 1,300,000 pounds per day and an annual production of \$5,000,000 worth.

Canada has 50 pulp mills and 40 paper mills.

Canada's aggregate production of sawn lumber, 1905, 1,680,000,000 feet.

This means a pay roll of over 30 millions a year and invested capital of 125 millions.

Canada has over 20 million acres of forest reserves.

Canada has set apart 3,210,240 acres in two Rocky Mountain Parks.

Ontario has set apart 11½ million acres in six forest reserves.

Quebec has set apart 1,620,000 acres as forest reserves.

Ontario and Quebec derive half their revenue from their forest wealth.

55 million feet of lumber came in free to Canada 1905-6.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Canada has 100,000 miles of telegraph wires, overland and cable.

Of this, 6,586 miles are government lines.

Government telegraph lines in the Yukon, 2,252 miles.

Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires.

Canada has 3,162 telegraph stations.

Canada has 344½ miles of government cable lines.

Canada contributed five-seventeenths of the all-British Pacific cable.

Canada's initiative made possible the great enterprise.

Capital invested in Canadian telegraphs 7 millions.

Canada has 14 wireless telegraph stations.

Over thirty years ago Graham Bell invented the telephone at Brantford.

Bell Telephone instruments in use in Canada, nearly 100,000.

300 million telephone messages were sent in 1905.

There is 1 telephone to every 60 of population.

There are over 200,000 miles of telephone wires in Canada.

Canada has 46 telephone companies.

TORONTO.

Toronto was incorporated as a city in 1834, population 4,000.

Population, per assessment, 1906, 253,720, an increase of 15,078 in one year.

Streets first lighted with gas in 1840.

First electric cars in 1892.

Street railway franchise expires in 1922.

Toronto's bank clearings, 1906, \$1,219,125,359, an increase of 171 millions over 1905.

An increase in ten years of 400 per cent.

Toronto ranks second among Canadian cities in bank clearings.

Toronto's banks have 160 millions more of deposits than in 1896.

Toronto has 50,413 buildings—1 to every 5 of population.

Number of dwellings, 44,738; stores, 4,798.

Schools, churches, colleges and factories, 877.

New residences built in 1906, 2235; new buildings of all kinds built, 4709.

Toronto's assessment, 1906, 212 millions: viz., land, 65 millions; buildings, 75 millions; business, 18 millions; income, 8 millions; exemptions, 25½ millions.

Assessment of Toronto Railway Company, \$2,050,225; Consumers' Gas Co., \$2,546,139; Toronto Electric Light Co., \$1,199,276; Bell Telephone Co., \$599,599; G.T.R., \$2,228,327; C.P.R., \$1,108,004.

Toronto's assessment is twice what it was 20 years ago.

Toronto's customs duties, 1906, \$10,049,290—increase of \$524,680 over 1905.

Toronto's building permits, 1906, 13 millions—increase of \$2,812,488 over 1905.

Number of wards, 6; area of city, 18½ miles.

Tax rate 18½ mills on the dollar.

325 policemen; 208 firemen.

254 churches, 147 hotels, 6 theatres, 9 hospitals.

265 miles of streets—equal from Toronto to Cornwall; 475 miles of sidewalks.

25 parks, of 1640 acres.

Public schools, 57; pupils, 38,243; teachers, 713.
Separate schools, 16; pupils, 5,297; teachers 105.
One technical school, 1,899 pupils, 33 teachers.
Three High Schools, 47 teachers, 1,994 pupils.

TEMPERANCE.

Dominion excise revenue, 1905-6, \$14,201,534.

Of this, spirits yielded \$6,795,900; malt, \$1,292,443; tobacco, \$4,842,348; cigars, \$1,146,936.

Quantity of spirits produced and in distilleries, 1906, 8,131,939 proof gallons.

Canada exports an increasing quantity of distillery products, 1905-6, 277,905 proof gallons—nearly double quantity of 1901-2.

Annual consumption per head, 1906, spirits, .861 gallons; beer, 5.255; wine, .091; tobacco, 2.777 lbs.

Tobacco and cigarettes manufactured, 1905-6, 15,588,289 lbs. (highest in five years.)

Total amount consumed, 28,964,536 lbs. (highest in five years.)

This included 193,827,342 cigars—over 30 for each inhabitant.

Canadians pay \$10 per head per year for strong drink—or between 55 and 60 millions. (Pioneer, Dec. 7, '06.)

The Pioneer: "Our national expenditure on all duty-paying liquors for year ending June 30, 1905:

Canadian Spirits	\$15,565,215
Imported Spirits	15,670,753
Canadian Malt Liquors	18,040,072
Imported Malt Liquors	1,886,646
Imported Wines	3,384,696

\$54,547,382

WESTERN CANADA (Not Including B.C.)

See also "Manitoba."

"The treasure house of Canada is in her Northwest."
—Financial Post.

Population of three prairie provinces, 805,000;
doubled in 5 years; 43,228 in 1871.

Population of west, including B.C., over 1 million.
87 per cent. of the wheat grown in Canada's west
is suitable for milling purposes.

Canada ranked first in wheat display at St. Louis
Fair, 1904; 150 varieties of wheat and other
grains were there shown from Canada.

Wheat was there shown grown 2,000 miles north of
St. Louis.

United States exports of wheat and flour to Great
Britain are fast declining.

Canadian No. 1 hard wheat is the highest-priced
wheat in the world.

Western Canada's wheat acreage for 1906, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mil-
lion acres.

Western Canadian farm lands are passing into private
ownership at rate of 10 million acres a year.

Taxes on Western Canadian farm lands only about
\$25 per square mile.

Western Canada has only 10 millions acres under
cultivation—5 millions to wheat; 5 millions to
other grains.

The 10 millions represent only 6 per cent. of the 171
million acres open to cultivation.

In 1870 only 1-34th under cultivation (near Hudson
Bay posts.)

First concerted U.S. emigration to Western Canada
was 44 people in 1896.

90 per cent. of western farms are clear of debt.

There is land enough in western Canada if tilled to
feed every mouth in Europe.—J. J. Hill.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of homesteaders entering the west are of Cana-
dian or British origin; $\frac{1}{3}$ U. S.; $\frac{1}{6}$ Continental
Europe.

Population of west nearly equal to Maritime Prov-
inces.

5,000 miles of railway are building in the west, putting 100 millions in circulation.

Western Canada has 1,200 elevators; capacity 50 million bushels.

These elevators represent 50 millions of invested capital.

A proportionate increase in population in next 5 years will give the west 4 millions.

Canada's Great West comprises two-thirds of her total area.

Canada will give 160 acres of land free in the west to every adult applicant.

Canada has 171 million acres of wheat lands in the west.

Western Canada's grain crop, 1906, yielded 200 million bushels, worth 100 millions to 60,000 farmers.

Canada's West is 50 per cent. larger than ten of the Western States.

4,181,345 acres were patented in the west, 1905-6.

42,012 homestead entries were made in the west in 1906, occupying 6,700,000 acres; nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ taken by U.S. settlers.

They meant an addition of 100,000 to the population. Homestead entries for 1906 were nearly double those for 1904.

114,000 homestead entries in the last 4 years, representing 18 million acres.

Lands sold from 1893-1904, 10 million acres, at \$3,600 per acre.

Cochrane ranch lands sold, 1905, at an average of \$6 per acre.

The C.P.R. has sold 15 million of its 25 million acres of land grant; 10 millions to the Dominion in 1881, 5 millions to settlers.

The 5 million acres sold realized \$3.60 per acre.

C.P.R. land sales, 1905-6, 1,115,743 acres at \$5.84.

Land sales in the west have increased twenty-five fold in eight years.

10,000 took out naturalization papers, calendar year 1905.

Representatives of twenty-five foreign nations made homestead entries in 1906.

50 States and Territories were represented in the U.S. homesteaders of 1906.

Canada has given 57 million acres of land to railways in the west.

Western Canada average yield of wheat, 10 years, 18.95 bushels.

4,619,827 acres in west were sown in wheat in 1906; an increase of 20 per cent. over 1905.

Western Canada crop acreage, (all grains), 1898, 430,258 acres; 1906, 7,235,347 acres.

Percentage of cultivated to arable land (1905) Manitoba, 20.39; Alberta, 1.10; Assiniboia, 5.23; Saskatchewan, 0.02 per cent.

Canada has 10,000 miles of rivers west of Lake Superior navigable by steamers.

Western Canada will now have 34 members at Ottawa out of 220; after next census they will have between 60 and 70— $\frac{1}{4}$ th of House.

WHEAT.

Canada is destined to be the granary of the Empire. Canada's total wheat yield, 1906, 110 million bushels; 1905, 95,691,815 bushels.

World's wheat crop, 1906, estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushels. U.S. comes first; Russia 2nd; France 3rd. Canada ranks 10th.

Canada is, in proportion to her population, as important a wheat-growing land as U.S., France or Argentine.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world; 900 miles by 300 miles.

Wheat grows in Canada at Fort Providence, a thousand miles north of Edmonton.

Canada's wheat growing zone is steadily moving northward.

25 years ago, western wheat-growing confined to a few pioneers in Red River valley; now extended to Rockies and Peace River.

Canada's wheat-growing area in the west (per Prof. Saunders' estimate) 171 million acres.

Canada has five millions of this area under cultivation, or only 3 per cent.; only 2 millions in 1891.

If one-fourth of the 171 million acres were under wheat, it would supply Britain three times over and the home market as well.

By 1915 there will, it is estimated, be 10 million acres under wheat, yielding 200 million bushels.

The Canadian west is capable of producing 1 billion bushels of wheat, or 5 times Britain's annual imports of wheat.

First export of wheat from Manitoba to Britain in 1877.

Canada's western wheat crop, 1906, 86 million bushels, worth 53 millions.

80 per cent. of the 1906 wheat is of high grade milling quality.

Western Canada has produced 413 million bushels of wheat in 6 years.

Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of the United Kingdom.

Canada's acreage under wheat is four times that of Great Britain.

Prof. Tanner, the English agricultural chemist, says Western Canada has the richest soil in the world.

Canada's wheat yield, 1895-1905, averaged 18.95 bushels to an acre; in U.S., 13.

Minnesota's yield for same period, 14; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11; North Dakota, 12.4; South Dakota, 10.9.

Wheat, 62½ lbs. to the bushel has been grown at Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg.

Canada's western wheat contains 10 per cent. more albuminoids than the best European varieties.

One hundred pounds of Canadian flour makes more bread of high quality than the same weight of any wheat imported into Britain.

Lord Strathcona asserts that in ten years Canada can produce all the grain needed by Great Britain.

Great Britain imports annually nearly 200 million bushels of wheat.

Of this, Canada sold her (1906) only 36 million bushels, worth 30 millions.

Western wheat elevators, 1,200; capacity, 51½ million bushels.

22,850 harvest hands helped to gather the 1906 grain in the west.

Western Canada has 5 times as much wheat land available as is now cultivated in the U.S.—Wm. Whyte, C.P.R.

Average price to farmer of western wheat crop of 1904 was 73c. per bushel; 1905 crop, 63c., 1906, 65c., calculating all grades.

Average cost of production and shipment, 35c per bushel; average net profit, 30c. per bushel; or \$6 per acre.

Best U.S. farms yield owners \$5 or less per acre.

Estimated intrinsic value of western Canadian farm lands now, \$100 per acre.

Value of western Canada's wheat crop, 1904, \$40,900,310; of 1905 and 1906, \$53,000,000 each.

Wheat growth in U.S. of 600 million bushels has apparently reached its height.

Best U.S. wheat lands are either exempted or gradually becoming exhausted.

U.S. was once Britain's chief wheat provider.

Drop in U.S. wheat exports to Britain, 1905, 45 million bushels.

Annual increased wheat consumption in U.S. is 8 million bushels.

Minnesota millers are buying Canadian wheat to mix with U.S. wheat and thus recover their high grade of flour for export.

The half-a-billion people in China and Japan are prospective buyers of Canada's surplus wheat.

In a single year 50.7 per cent. of all the wheat officially inspected in Winnipeg graded "Manitoba Hard," and 30.6 per cent. "No. 1 Northern," making 81.3 per cent. fall within the two highest market grades.

During the same time practically only 1 per cent. of the receipts at Minneapolis graded No. 1 Hard and 2 per cent. No. 1 Northern; a difference of nearly four to one in favor of Canadian wheat.

WATER POWERS.

Canada surpasses the world in its possession of water powers.

The minimum Niagara flow represents 3 million h.p. one-tenth more than Victoria Falls, Africa.

Niagara power in sight when developed will aggregate 700,000 h.p.

400,000 h.p. is in process of development on the Canadian side.

20,000 h.p. will be transmitted to Toronto.

Ontario restricts export of Niagara horse power to 50 per cent.

Canada will hereafter place an export duty on Niagara power.

11 million h.p. can be developed from Lake Superior on Canadian shore.

Equalling total amount of power now in use in U.S. for manufacturing.

Over 1 million h.p. exists within 50 mile radius from Ottawa.

Quebec Government has sold 50 powers in 8 years, aggregating $1\frac{1}{4}$ million h.p.

YUKON.

The Yukon District is as large as France.

Comprising nearly six per cent. of Canada's area.

Yukon revenue, 1905-6, \$750,152; expenditure, \$1,416,028.

Total revenue, 9 years, \$12,321,394

Total expenditure, (including capital account) \$15,375,626.

Total excess cost, 3 millions.

Yukon gold yield, 1905-6, \$6,539,402.

Decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions over 1904-5, pending installation of hydraulic plants.

Yukon gold discovered on Klondyke Creek in 1896.

Yukon gold field estimated as 125,000 square miles in area.

Yukon gold has produced over 100 millions' worth since 1896.

Yukon District connected with British Columbia by telegraph in 1899.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Southern Ontario is in the same latitude as Southern France and Northern Italy.

Ontario first settled 120 years ago by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists and others.

Ontario has a fertile 15 million acre clay belt in New Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through this clay belt.

Ontario has thousands of acres of good arable lands for settlers.

Ontario's fall wheat average, 1906, 23.9 bushels per 254 cities, towns and villages.

The Ontario Government has spent over 25 millions on roads, bridges and buildings.

Over 5,000 farmers conduct experiments on their own farms annually.

Ontario is the best breeding ground of thoroughbred stock awards.

Bacon production increased from 10 millions in 1896 to 22 millions in 1905.

The production of creamery butter has increased at a satisfactory rate for the past seven years, since an adequate system of cold storage transportation has been in operation.

Ontario has one of the richest prospective silver fields in the world in Cobalt.

Of this, the Crown Lands revenue, 1906, was \$2,266,387, viz., \$1,900,914 from woods and forests; \$250,082 from mines; \$104,217 from lands.

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City of Ottawa, Ont., 4's.....	6,000
City of Winnipeg, Man., 3¼'s.....	10,000
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Beneath the shade of the Holy Cross,
Thy children own their birth.
No stains thy glorious annals gloss,
Since valour shields thy hearth.
Almighty God! On thee we call,
Defend our rights, forefend this free nation's thrall,
Defend our rights, forefend this free nation's thrall,

Altar and throne command our sacred love,
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove,
O King of Kings, with thy mighty breath
All our sons do Thou inspire.
May no craven terror of life or death,
Ere damp the patriot's fire.
Our mighty call loudly shall ring,
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"

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USEFUL HISTORIC FACTS.

- 1497—June 24. Cabot discovered Cape Breton.
 - 1517—Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson's Bay.
 - 1534—July 1. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay.
 - 1535—July. Second visit of Cartier.
 - 1540—Third visit of Cartier.
 - 1603—First visit of Champlain to Canada.
 - 1605—Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis).
 - 1608—Second visit of Champlain.
 - 1611—Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
 - 1611—Jesuits arrive in Port Royal, Acadia.
 - 1613—Ottawa river discovered by Champlain.
 - 1617—Canada invaded by the Iroquois.
 - 1620—Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
 - 1624—Nova Scotia first settled by the English.
 - 1625—Jesuits arrive in New France.
 - 1627—Canada granted to the Company of "100 Associates" by the King of France.
 - 1629—Capture of Quebec by the English under Kirke.
 - 1632—Canada, Cape Breton, and Acadia restored to France by treaty.
 - 1635—Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
-



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